*Resolved*, That we hold in grateful remembrance, the services of the *NINETEEN PATRIOTS*, who procured for us a portion of our rights; and the manner in which we will prove our gratitude to them for the faithful and intrepid performance of *their* duty, will be by an untiring and zealous performance of *ours*.

*Resolved*, That the State Convention, in the nomination of that sterling patriot William Grason, for the office of the *First Governor* of the People's choice, have but carried out the wishes of every democrat of the 6th ward, who gratified by the unanimous nomination of so eminent a citizen, are determined to be equally unanimous in sustaining him at the ballot box.

*Resolved*, That the election of Governor by the people, being a Democratic measure, we are gratified to find the Democratic party of the State the first in the field in so glorious a cause. Their intrepidity deserves, and we hope will receive its just reward, a *triumphant victory in October*.

Wm. P. Preston, Esq. then addressed the meeting, and gave the most encouraging prospects of success to our cause, by a plain statement of undeniable facts.

On motion,

The meeting adjourned.

WM. RONEY, Chairman.

C. SORAN, Secretary.

TENTH WARD.

Pursuant to public notice, the Democracy of the Tenth ward, convened at the Green House, Franklin street, between Howard and Eutaw, on Tuesday evening last, and organized by calling Mr. George R. Mosher to the chair, and appointing Geo. Johnston Secretary. The object of the meeting having been stated by the chair, the meeting proceeded to nominate five suitable persons to represent the ward in the General Democratic Convention, for the ensuing twelve months. When the following gentlemen were unanimously chosen:—Messrs. w L. Marshall, Geo. R. Mosher, william Barnett, James wilson and Henry Snyder.

On motion, the above delegation was authorised to fill any vacancy that may occur in their body, during their term of service.

On motion of Mr. S. Mass, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That rhe Democrats of the tenth ward highly approve of the nomination of WM. GRASON, of Queen Anne's by the Democratict State Convention, as the candidate for the Governor of Maryland.

*Resolved*, That we will give him our cordial and undivided support, and use all honorable means to promote his election, and recommend to the Democratic Republicans throughout the State the propriety of pursuing the same course.

*Resolved*, That the above proceedings be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Baltimore Republican. Geo. R. Mosher, Ch'n.

Geo. Johnston, Secretary.

TWELTH WARD.

At a meeting of the Democratic Voters of the twelfth ward held pursuant to public notice at the Hanover House, on Tuesday evening 5th inst. Capt. Joseph Hook was called to the Chair, and E. K. Deaver appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been stated by the chair, on motion a committee of three was appointed to nominate five suitable persons to represent the twelth ward in General Convention for the ensuing twelve months, who retired and after a short absence submitted the names of the following gentlemen to the consideration of the meeting as said committee:—Messrs. Capt. Joseph Hook, Charles Coyle, Richard Marley, Jos. Hall, and J. McNelly;—who, on motion, were balloted for separately and unanimously chosen.

The following resolution was offered and adopted unanimously.

*Resolved*, That we hail with enthusiasm the nomination of that sterling patriot WILLIAM GRASON, of Queen Anne's county, as the Democratic Candidate for Governor of Maryland, and that we pledge ourselves to give him the undivided support of the unbought Democracy of the 12th ward on the first Wednesday in October next.

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Baltimore Republican.

Several spirited addresses were delivered on the occasion, after which the meeting adjourned.

JOSEPH HOOK, Chairman.

E. K. DEAVER, Secretary.

*From the Philadelpiah Pennsylvanian.*

THE SPECIE CIRCULAR.

We copy below the letter of the President of the United States Bank to Mr. Adams, elicited by that course in Congress which the Federal Whig party term "the recission of the Specie Circular;" and we propose to offer a few remarks in reference to that matter, as there are some who do not appear to understand it clearly. The Specie Circular, as it is called, was a measure emanating from Andrew Jackson, intending to check the enormous speculations in public lands, and to secure the Government from proportionate losses by the explosion of the Western banks.—It provided, with an exception for a considerable time in favor of actual settlers, that the purchase of public lands should not be made otherwise than with specie, as the speculators and the Western banks carried on operations as follows—we quote from the Presidential Message of December, 1836: "The banks lent out their notes to speculators; they were paid to the receivers, and immediately returned to the banks, to be lent out again and again, being mere instruments to transfer to speculators the most valuable public lands, and pay the Government by a credit on the books of the banks." This game was carried on to such an enormous extent, that the most tremendous losses were to be anticipated; and hence the issue of the renowned Specie Circular, upon the innocent back of which Whiggery has seen fit to saddle the whole effects of a re action of overtrading.

The end was accomplished, and the land gambling to a great extent was stayed; but now, to add one scene more to their farcical performances about this matter, our opponents tell us that the recent action of Congress was "a recission of the Specie Circular," and a Federal Whig victory. Yet any one who can see at all, must perceive that the Specie Circular was in effect repealed in May, 1838, by the suspension of specie payments, for the suspension took away all discriminating power from the public officers as to the kinds of funds that should be received in payment of public dues; whether for duties, for postages, or for lands, nothing could be taken but specie there being no "notes of specie paying banks." Such being the true state of the case, it is laughable enough to see the Opposition party assuming an attitude of triumph, and the president of the Bank of the United States gravely announcing that the only obstacle being removed, he would now restore the currency! The outcry, however, answers one useful purpose. New York and Boston having led the way in resumption, they never troubled themselves with so slight a cotton bale as "the Specie Circular"—the pressure of public opinion was becoming too great to be withstood even by those who thought that the suspension would be "a good enough Morgan until after the election." The Philadelphia Banks were generally ready and anxious to resume, and it is said would have done so in July, Specie Circular or no Specie Circular, with the U. S. Bank or without it, and that Congressional vote, which in fact amounts to nothing, is seized upon as an excuse by the great regulator, to jump hastily forward and to come as near as possible to "taking the lead" in resuming. This is the whole matter, and if whiggery will hurra, and swear that the rapidly returning prosperity of our country, which they could neither check nor defeat by their efforts to stave of resumption, is caused by the repeal aforesaid, why so be it. They are welcome even to their strained excuse for doing what they could not help, for if their leaders could have prevented it, the shin-plaster regime would have continued until after the Presidential election.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31, 1838.

MY DEAR SIR:—

In my letter of the 7th ult. I stated my belief that there could be no safe nor permanent resumption of specie payments by the Banks, until the policy of the Government towards them was changed.

The repeal of the Specie Circular by Congress makes that change. I see now, what until now I have not seen, the means of restoring the currency.

I rejoice very sincerely at the termination of this unhappy controversy, and shall cordially co-operate with the Government by promoting what the Banks are, I am sure, anxious to effect, an early resumption of specie payments throughout the Union.

With great respect yours,

N. BIDDLE.

Hon. J. Q. ADAMS, Washington, D. C.

FFOM WASHINGTON.

*Monday, June 4, 1838.*

The Senate did not sit to-day.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Whittlesey, a number of private bills from the Senate were taken up, read twice and referred.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of War, furnishing, in answer to a resolution of the House, information relative to the erection of a bridge across the Ohio river.

Mr. Cushing, on leave, offered a joint resolution, authorizing the Secretary of State to furnish to the Secretary of the Senate forty copies, and to the clerk of the House of Representatives three hundred and sixty additional copies, of the first volume of the 4th Series of the Documentary History of the Revolution published by Clark and Force, and that the clerk be required to furnish one copy to each member. It was read twice and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

A resolution was adopted requiring the committee on Manufactures to consider the expediency of reporting a bill allowing all iron for steamboats and rail roads to be imported free of duty.

THE DEPOSIT ACT.

An attempt was made to call up the following resolution, modified so as "to suspend for two years," "instead of repealing."

*Resolved*, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the 5th section of the act entitled "An act to regulate the deposites of the public moneys," passed the 23d of June, 1836, as prohibits receiving in payment of dues to the Government, and the disbursing the same, the bills of specie paying banks, which issues notes or bills of a less denomination than five dollars. And also so much of the 2d section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the payment of Revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States for the year 1836," passed April 14, 1836, as prohibits the issuing in payment by any officer or Department of the Government, the notes or bills of specie paying banks of a less denomination than twenty dollars.

Objections being made, a motion to suspend the rules for that purpose was rejected.

SUB-TREASURY BILL.

Mr. Cambreleng, in answer to a question from Mr. Sergeant, reiterated that it was the intention of the committee on Ways and Means to call up the Independent Sub-Treasury Bill sometime next week.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

On motion of Mr Cambreleng, the House suspended the rules and took up the bill making appropriations for the suppression of Indian hostilities for 1838, and for arrearages for 1837.

The question was on agreeing with the Committee of the whole on the following amendments, viz: the amendment proposed by Mr. Bell, by direction of the Committee on Indian Affairs.

SEC.—*And be it further enacted*, That the further sum of one million forty-seven thousand and sixty seven dollars be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full, for all the objects specified in the third article of the supplementary articles of the treaty of 1835, between the United States and the Cherokee Indians and the further object of aiding in the subsistence of said Indians for one year after their removal West: Provided, that no part of the said sum of money deducted from the five millions stipulated to be paid to the said tribe of Indians by said treaty: And provided further, that the said Indians shall receive no benefit from the said appropriation unless they shall complete their emigration in such time as the President shall deem reasonable, and without coercion on the part of the Government.

SEC.—*And be it further enacted*, That for satisfying all claims for arrearages of annuities, for supplying blankets and other articles of clothing for the Cherokees who are not able to supply themselves, and which may be necessary for their comfortable removal, and for medicines and medical assistance, and for such other purposes as the President shall deem proper to facilitate the removal of the Cherokees, one hundred thousand dollars be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Also Mr. Bell's own amendment, by adding to the bill the following:

*Provided*, That, if the President shall ascertain that all discontent and further opposition on the part of any portion of the Cherokee Indians to the treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty five can be allayed or avoided, by allowing an additional compensation for the lands ceded to the United States by said treaty, and that the Government may thereby be saved the expense of keeping on foot the large military force in the Cherokee country now contemplated, he is hereby authorised to apply two millions of the sum appropriated by this act to that object.

Messrs. Wise, Graham, Biddle, Legare & others gave their views, and the debate was still pending when this report was closed.

*From the Correspondent of the Balt. Sun.*

WASHINGTON CITY, June 5th 1838.

The bill to suppress Indian hostilities was passed in the House last evening, after I went home.—Whilst the bill was on its passage, some sharp words passed between Mr. Richard Biddle, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Downing, of Florida, which ended in Mr. Biddle's accusing Mr. Downing of falsehood—by his giving the lie direct or by implication. Mr. Downing asked Mr. Biddle if he intended to accuse him (Downing) of *lying*. Mr Biddle said he did.—Mr. Downing seized an inkstand, and was making forward, to break it over Mr. Biddle's pate, but was prevented by the intervention of members. No apology was either given or received; and both parties got as much by the bargain as any two gladiators would have obtained at a *Spittal-field* sparring match.

This day and to-morrow, are set apart for the consideration of the local business of the Territories, and hence it need not be expected that any affair of particular moment will be enacted on in the House of Representatives till the day after to-morrow. This local business of the Territories, is very queer kind of stuff—good stuff to some, to be sure, and very bad to others. It is generally devoted exclusively, though not openly, to land speculators and jobbers. Indeed, so successfully is the game now played, that I to-day, whilst in the House of Representatives, saw a friend of mine, a dealer in the local affairs of the Territories, by the simple passage of one or two bills, realize a princely fortune. When I say that I saw him realize a princely fortune, I do not mean to say that I saw him "touch the siller;" I only mean to say, that I saw bills pass through his instrumentality, that he would not see rescinded, if you were to give him a *million of dollars!*

I will not grumble; all I ask is, that when such things are, we may be allowed an equal chance, and be regulated by the pious example of the Barnagat Parson, who, when he saw a distressed ship driving to the strand, and his congregation rushing to the shore, to rob the unfortunate mariners, exclaimed, 'pause, my beloved hearers! I have but few words to say—let us start fair!'

The trial of Richard White was commenced to day. At 2 o'clock it had been found impossible to obtain a jury, though it was thought the Marshall would be successful before night. Yours, &c.

We are pleased to learn, since the above was in type, that an amicable adjustment of the difference between Messrs. Biddle and Downing has been effected by their mutual friends, Messrs. Thompson and Hoffman.

[From the Oswego Paladium, May 30.]

*Disgraceful Affair—Burning of the British steamboat Sir Robert Peel*

By the politeness of col. Daniel Griffin, we have been furnished with the following statement of the disgraceful burning of the British steamboat Sir Robert Peel, by an armed mob, while lying in American waters.—The statement of Mr. Cossart who was a passenger on board the ill-fated vessel, is abundantly confirmed, and may be implicitly relied upon.

The subjoined extracts from the letters to the Executive, afford all the information yet received touching this affair. We trust that, by the prompt action of the civil authorities, aided by the military, all farther aggression or apprehended retalliation may be prevented, and that the perpetrators of the outrage may be discovered and brought to merited punishment.

Gov. Marcey, conceiving the circumstances such as to require the immediate interposition of the state authorities, left town soon after the arrival of the express in the evening cars for Utica, and thence, by relays of horses, to Watertown.

From G. C. Sherman, District Attorney.

Watertown, May 30, 1838.

To his Eccellency Wm. L. Marcey,

Dear Sir—I have this moment received by express, from H. Davis, Esq. custom house officer at French Creek, a letter, of which the following is a copy, and the information therein contained may be relied upon as correct.

Clayton, May 30, 1838.

"Sir—Last night the British steamer Sir Robert Peal, was boarded near this place by about 50 armed men in disguise, the persons on board driven on shore, and the boat set on fire and wholly consumed. You are requested to aid the proper authorities in the affair or to advise the proper course to be taken.

Respectfully yours,

"G. H. Sherman, Esq." H. DAVIS.

In addition to the above, the messenger informs me that although no lives were lost, as it was yet known, the mate of the Sir Robert Peal was badly burned on board the boat.

Our steamer Oneida, on her way to Odensburg this morning, volunteered and took the crew on board and carried them to Kingston.

From Jason Fairbanks, Deputy Marshal.

"I intend immediately to repair to French Creek, with Doctor Carrier, the collector, and an officer; authorised to call out the militia if necessary. A letter has just been received from French Creek, calling for a force to protect them from being burnt to-night, as a measure of retaliation.

"All is excitement here, and a rumor is afloat that the arrangements of the pirates were to make a simultaneous attack upon eight different boats at different places."

From Francis Mallory, Master U. S. N.

"The vessel was set on fire and consumed within seven miles of French Creek, and within our waters, while taking in wood.—There appears no doubt that the expedition was got up from this side, although as yet, no persons have been identified as actors in the scene. It is satisfactory to state that no lives were lost."

FROM LOWER CANADA.

The news of the destruction of the steamboat Sir Robt. Peel created a great sensation in Montreal. On Thursday evening, by the steamer Eagle, for Quebec, the despatches relative to the destruction were forthwith forwarded to the Governor General and to the commander of the forces.

The Courier, the most violent of the Canadian press, after complaining bitterly of the acquittal of Cote and Nelson by the Vermont grand jury, and insisting that Van Rensselaer and McKenzie must now be dealt with according to justice, adds;

The pirates who have destroyed the Sir Robert Peel, must meet their deserts, as a warning to their fellows that there is a government in the States, and that that government knows the meaning of the word honesty. And last and least, the full value of the vessel destroyed must be made good by the country in whose waters, and by the aid of whose citizens, directly or indirectly given, the piracy was committed.

If these things are done, the excitement caused by past injuries received, may subside with the cessation of the injuries themselves, as it will necessarily follow on the adoption of such a course. If these things be not done, the "patriots" and their active vagabond associates will go on to yet greater outrages. Reprisals must follow; and no diplomacy can then avert war.—Time will soon show to which result we are to look forward. Prepared as Great Britain is, she has occasion now to fear or avoid a war, only in so far as its occurrence must prove a calamity to the world.

From the Rochester Democrat.

*Another Steamboat outrage! The Steamboat Telegraph fired into by a body of armed men at Brockville.*

We fear that a crisis is approaching which will throw our frontier into the whirlpool of strife; for it is impossible that outrages so glaring as are those continually being perpetrated on the Lakes, can long be tamely borne by either nation. The destruction of the Caroline, alone, was sufficient to have endangered the tranquility of the two countries, and nothing but mutual forbearance could have subdued the tearful storm which gathered beneath the smoke of the Sir Robert Peel; but we know not whether any thing but the interposition of Divine Providence can keep the sword sheathed, now that another outrage has been perpetrated by the indiscreet—if not wilfully malicious men.

The facts of this last act as we gather them from the captain of the Telegraph, are substantially as follows:

The Telegraph left Oswego at 6 o'clock, on Saturday evening—touched at Prescott as usual—and reached Brockville about 9. Here she landed at the lower dock—took on board and left a number of passengers—received the visits and insults of an unarmed mob, who ransacked the cabins, and otherwise evinced a turbulent disposition—and was moving past the upper wharf, when she was hailed, and commanded to 'come too.' The captain supposing there were passengers in waiting, stopped the engine and droped down to within 20 feet of the dock, but apprehensive that all was not right, he told the passengers to come on board in the small boat. But this would not satisfy the crowd, who insisted on the boats coming up the dock.

After a few words had passed the captain peremptorily refused to land, set the engine in motion, and moved off. Immediately upon this, and while the boat was within a few feet of the wharf, about twenty muskets were fired and four of the balls entered the ladies, cabin! One passed within a few inches of the chambermaid, and two struck near the captain.

It is said that the men who fired the guns were the guard called out by the public authorities! If so, the outrage is ten-fold more aggravated, and may lead to ten-fold more serious consequences! If the perpetrators are demanded by our government, they will not, of course be delivered up. In that case, our government cannot, consistently with its dignity, give up the wretches who destroyed the Sir Robert Peel and thus a collision may be made inevitable.

But we hope that they were not in the service of the Government, or if they were, that they did not act in accordance with the command of any officer. Indeed we will not, for a moment, harbor the thought that it was ought else than an unauthorised act, which the Colonial Government will be as prompt to repudiate, as our Government will be that of the destruction of the Sir Robert Peal.—Those on board of the Telegraph suppose that the object in commanding her to land was to destroy her; and attribute her escape from such a catastrophe only to her landing at the lower wharf, where the body of men were not assembled. But we believe such an opinion to be erroneous.

The fact, however, that she was fired into, the lives of those on board endangered, and an insult offered to the American Flag, is enough to alarm every one for the consequences. Something efficient must be done to prevent a repetition of these outrages, or (and it is folly to disguise it) war will ensue.

The Rochester Daily Advertiser of Monday, says:

The Officer commanding the guard at Brockville attempts an excuse by saying that the men had misapprehended his orders, which were to fire two muskets into the air as a signal, provided any suspicious boats should approach. The degree of suspicion that justly attaches to the Telegraph, may be learned from the fact, that her bell was sounded or rung twice, as is customary at that place.

Col. Bonnycastle, in command of the Queen's troops at Kingston, stated to Capt. Childs, that he must expect to be fired into so long as we acted as at present, adding by way of a taunt, that the next outrage from our side would be the signal for him to cross the line in a hostile attitude—that the Canadas could take the States without aid from England! Let the braggart make good the first part of his boast, and his campaign will have ended.

It is said but two of the thirteen committed for burning the Peel, are Americans. Cantling the reputed leader has been admitted to bail under $500 bonds. This has added to the phrenzied excitement in Canada.

*Clear Grit.*—Capt. Childs seems determined not to be frightened. He will return to Brockville as usual, come what will. He says they shall not burn his boat without a tussel. We fear he is a little rash, but we like his boldness.—*Rochester Demorrat.*

The Telegraph was an object of much curiosity yesterday—being visited by hundreds of our citizens during the day. A few more such salutes to our flag will provoke a retort in kind.—*Ibid.*

We understand some of the villians who are known to have been engaged in the burning of the Sir Robt. Peel, have been bailed out of jail. The leader has been liberated under a bond of $500. Why is this? Are the ruffians to be allowed to escape? Surely we have come to a pretty pass, if such piratical desperadoes can buy themselves justice for the paltry sum of $500.

*Late and highly important from Buenos Ayres.—Blockade of the Port.*—By the ship Josephine, Captain Merry, and the barque Drymo, Upton, at New York, Buenos Ayres papers to April 7th have been received.

The port of Buenos Ayres and the whole shore of the river were declared and put in a state of blockade by the French squadron, on the 28th of April. The first knowledge of the fact at Buenos Ayres was through the following notice, posted at the Commercial Room at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 29th

*Consulate of the U. S. of America,*
Buenos Ayres, 28th April, 1838.

To Merchants and Ship Masters, Citizens of the United States of America.

The undersigned has received official notice from the Rear Admiral, Commander-in-Chief of the French naval forces on this station, that the Port of Buenos Ayres and the entire littoral of the river appertaining to the Argentine Republic, are in a state of rigorous blockade by the French naval forces.

The Merchant vessels actually in port, or in the roads of Buenos Ayres, will retain the right to depart therefrom until the 10th of May next.

And that after that time, the interdiction will be general, and will be extended equally to vessels entering or departing.

(Signed,) E. R. Dorr, Consul U. S.

The blockading squadron consists of three brigs, one corvette at Buenos Ayres, one vessel off the river Salado, one at Ensennada, one at the mouth of the river Parana, one frigate and a gun brig at Montevideo, where the Admiral (Le Blanch) has contracted for a supply of provisions for one year.

By the latest advices received at Buenos Ayres from the interior, the army of Santa Cruz had entered the territory of the Buenos Ayrean Confederation, and advanced as far as Salta. The Buenos Ayrean forces were in full retreat, and the commanding General was reported to have resigned.

ARE YOU THERE?

"The Bank of Michigan" has commenced an action of slander against His Excellency, Stevens T. Mason, Governor of Michigan, 'for words spoken' in messages to the Legislature of said State, touching the character and conduct of the aforesaid Bank. In all sincerity, we think things are coming to a crissis. The chief magistrate of a sovereign state is prosecuted for slander, because he discharges the duties imposed upon him by his oath of office!—*Ohio Banner.*

These bank directors are somewhat like the mouse we once read of, who had been suffered to nibble at the larder so long, that he immagined the whole house belonged to him, and, when the owner appeared, ordered him out, but became a cat's supper for his insolence. If the purse-proud arrogance of corporations is permitted to prosecute the executive of a state for the performance of his duty, we had better give up the reins of government to them at once, and live as well as we can by their sufferance. A governor of a state is liable to impeachment for abuse of authority—but to drag him before a subordinate branch of the government, as a criminal, savors more of political persecution than of a love of justice, or a desire to check executive usurpation. The message of the Governor was an official act, and for it he is responsible to the people, through their representatives, who are to be his judges in case of impeachment;—but we hope he cannot be summoned before an inferior court, and the dignity of the state insulted by every man, or set of men, who imagine their tender characters too roughly handled by the Governor's communications to the legislature.—*Balt. Sun.*

REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE MINT.—We lay before our readers the following flattering report of the Director of the United States Mint for the past month, which we think must be highly gratifying to every one, as all parties claim to be the opponents of shinplasters.—*Balt. Sun.*

*Mint of the United States, June 5, 1838.*

SIR: I send you to-day the usual report, required by the Department, of the gold coinage in May, and I now present to you the following statement of the whole amount of coinage done at the mint during the same month:

| *Denomination.* | *Value.* | *No. of pieces* |
|---|---|---|
| Half Eagles, | $195,295 00 | 39,059 |
| Quarter Eagles, | 21,972 50 | 8,789 |
| Half Dollars, | 174,000 00 | 348,000 |
| Quarter Dollars, | 49,000 00 | 196,000 |
| Dimes, | 62,500 00 | 625,000 |
| Half Dimes, | 26,500 00 | 530,000 |
| Cents, | 8,785 00 | 878,500 |
| Totals, | $538,052 50 | 2,625,348 |

This statement shows an amount of work greater than has ever been heretofore done at the Mint in the same time, since the labor is proportional, not to the value of the coins, but more nearly to the number of pieces. It will be observed that 2,229,500 coins have been struck, of less denomination than the half dollar; and we are still busily occupied with the fabrication of these small coins, for which the demand seems to be but little diminished.

The Mint at New Orleans, after having various unforeseen difficulties to overcome, commenced coining on the 7th of last month, so that all the branch Mints are now in full operation.

Very respectfully, your faithful servent,

(Signed) R. M PATTERSON, Director.

*Hon. Levi Woodbury*, Sec'y Treasury.